

AMERICAN LINERS LETTING CREWS GO

Only Enough Men Left to Man
One of Five Ships Tied
Up in New York.

PHILADELPHIA SOON DUE

Kerr Company Hears of De-
struction of Two Vessels
It Had Chartered.

Only enough men to take one of the five American liners in this port to sea are now on board the ships, it was stated yesterday at the office of the International Mercantile Marine, which controls the line.

An official of the line denied there had been a demand on the part of the men for increased wages. It was said that many had signed on account of the long delay in sailing. The fact that so many of the men of the various departments have been permitted to leave the ships is taken in shipping circles to mean that the line has faint hope of obtaining crews or gunners from the Government and resuming regular sailings in the near future.

No word of any sort was received yesterday from Washington by H. A. S. Franklin, president of the I. M. M. line, who is still unable to make any statement concerning the resumption of sailings. A wireless report was received yesterday from the liner Philadelphia, which is bound here from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and is expected to dock Thursday morning.

The Kerr Steamship Company, which has the freighter Rochester from New York on February 19 for Bordeaux, has received no word of the vessel since, but a report is not expected until it reaches her destination. The line did hear yesterday of the sinking of two steamships which were under charter to them. The Mar Adriatic, flying the Spanish flag, was torpedoed on February 18. The line had heard of the arrival of the Philadelphia on February 2. She was probably sunk in the Bay of Biscay while on her way to Bordeaux. She was a vessel of 1,733 tons and was 235 feet long.

The other ship sunk, also in the Bay of Biscay, was the Delmata, of 1,135 tons net, under Norwegian registry. A wireless message was received on February 11 while she was on her way from New York to Havre with a general cargo, which did not include munitions.

The owners of the American steamship Doctra, Barbers Point, 17 Battery place, announced yesterday that they believed their vessel was well on the way to Italy and not likely to meet with German or Austrian submarines. The last word from the ship was received Wednesday last, when she was 1,900 miles east of the Ambrose lightship.

MAJ.-GEN. FUNSTON DIES AFTER DINNER

Continued from First Page.

Stopped the train, ran back along the track and thrashed the gunman. His adventures, adventures again, then he went to Mexico, where he sought options on coffee plantations, but he never was keen about business.

He knew that his first work was as a scientist and a bent toward botany. As an agent of the Department of Agriculture in 1891 he took part in the Death Valley expedition, then he explored Alaska and the British Northwest and crossed Alaska to the Arctic Ocean and traveled from Mackenzie River to Bering Sea—a journey of about 3,500 miles.

He camped in the Klondike during the winter of 1893, and then alone floated down the Yukon a canoe, a journey of hundreds of miles through the wilderness without seeing another living soul. Soon after that he resigned from the Department of Agriculture and traveled in Mexico.

Funston was in this city in 1896, when the late Gen. Sikes made a rousing speech at Madison Square Garden in behalf of the open range. He was in the audience and was one of the men who were called upon to support the appeal for Cuba Libre. Funston offered his services to the Cuban Junta, although he knew nothing about military affairs.

The Cubans were glad to have this vigorous youth, and Funston set himself to study the intricacies of the Cuban situation. He was in the city for some time, and was one of the men who were called upon to support the appeal for Cuba Libre. Funston offered his services to the Cuban Junta, although he knew nothing about military affairs.

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Luzon. It happened that either letters sent by Aguinaldo to one of his lieutenants, or the other way around, were intercepted by the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The letters revealed that Aguinaldo was awaiting reinforcements at a definite time. Col. Funston conceived the plan of disguising a force of seventy-nine Filipino scouts as Aguinaldo's expected reinforcements. At the head of this command, he landed on the coast of Luzon, posing as prisoners taken by Aguinaldo's anticipated reinforcements. Funston and his men reached Aguinaldo's hiding place and arrested him without the loss of a single man. The President made Funston a Brigadier-General of the regular army in recognition of the exploit.

At San Francisco Fire.

He served here and there until another chance came his way. This was the earthquake which shook San Francisco to pieces and started the great fire. As the disaster grew he rose to the occasion. He was policeman, fireman, undertaker and dominated the city. He telegraphed to the Secretary of War, requesting everything in his power to render assistance and to assist in the War Department to authorize any act I may have to take.

How thoroughly he accomplished his task is shown by the fact that he was not even mentioned in the official report of the disaster. After the crisis was over this Sun said of Gen. Funston:

"I can say that his services were not less renowned than war, and Frederick Funston must be saluted as a victor in a stupendous crisis."

When William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, was on his mission to Cuba, Gen. Funston went with him. Subsequently he served as head of the army service school at Fort Leavenworth and in other routine posts of duty. Then came the Mexican crisis of the spring of 1914, when Gen. Huerta's subordinates refused to salute the American flag at Vera Cruz. Gen. Funston was in command of a force of occupation and led the troops into the city.

The American troops had been in possession of Vera Cruz only a few days when the navy, in possession of the city, in a message saying in plain polite terms that he was unable to longer restrain his troops and that they were about to advance and drive the Americans into the sea.

"If you can't hold your troops back, I can," was the laconic message Funston sent back.

When Funston unloaded his troops and the navy, in possession of the city, in a message saying in plain polite terms that he was unable to longer restrain his troops and that they were about to advance and drive the Americans into the sea.

Every provocation to spur a fighting man to action was given, but Funston never forgot his orders whatever his own emotions might have been. He held down the situation and President Wilson made him a Major-General.

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30,000 FREIGHT CARS MOVE TO THE WEST

Relief of Traffic Congestion
Promised Before End of
This Month.

WILSON'S STEP AWAITED

His Policy Will Determine
Whether the Embargo
Will Be Lifted.

Thirty thousand empty freight cars, the loss of which put the West under a general embargo, have started on their way from Atlantic ports, according to figures given by railroad traffic men yesterday. This addition promises to give full relief in the car shortage situation before the end of the month. However, shippers and railroad men are reluctant to base their calculations on this tangible present aid. Their optimism is under restraint, awaiting the action to be decided upon by President Wilson.

The policy he advocates will determine whether the export embargo will be fully lifted or be more strictly enforced. His course will govern the sailings of the hundreds of vessels now along the eastern seaboard. Full cargo shipments or restricted shipments will be the single factor that will ease or further congest the existing car condition.

Contributing Factors.

Contributing to the movement of the 30,000 cars now in transit are these elements:

Warm weather, which has released hundreds of cars that were snowbound or icebound. With the change in seasons approaching more and more of these tied up cars will be freed.

The shipment of from 175,000 to 200,000 tons of cargo from this port and as much more from the other sea terminals along the Atlantic has emptied from 10,000 to 25,000 cars that now are on their way westward.

Purview of the plan decided upon by the thirty main roads of the country in shutting off all export trade and weeding out empty cars on all sidings has added several thousand more cars to the westbound traffic.

Normally these elements would continue to gain in force, but with the crisis with Germany impending this assistance may be nullified in a day by the President's action. Therefore the railroad men are waiting for the President's action. They are waiting for the President's action. They are waiting for the President's action.

Effect on Motor Car Trade.

Probably the automobile manufacturers are hardest hit by the coal shortage and the lack of freight facilities. Most of them are crowded with orders for spring delivery. With their reduced working schedules they cannot make the required number of machines, and furthermore they cannot get their finished cars to the East until the embargo is raised. The market is doing badly, and the manufacturers are suffering.

Credit has received a severe blow that would be better for the relief of the hundreds of produce men here have borrowed on their bills of lading. With shipments deferred it is becoming harder to realize on these bills, and the manufacturers are suffering.

AVIATION STUDENTS
TRY BOMB DROPPING

Hempstead Training Section
Also Discharges Rockets by
Electrical Device.

The instruction of twenty-seven young aviators has been progressing with unusual speed recently at the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field. The men began war practice work with the airplanes yesterday, and were taught while up in the air how to drop bombs with accuracy. The students also tried shooting with rockets, discharging them from the planes by an electrical device. Capt. Joseph C. Carberry, who is in charge of the field, is employing French methods of instruction.

The men are all enlisted in the Army Aviation Corps, and their education in the use of airplanes will continue every day until they become expert aviators. Fifty new planes are expected at the field this week, and twenty-five more soon afterward.

VILLA STILL IN MEXICO.

One of Bandit's Aids Denies Report of Trip to Japan.

John W. Roberts received a telegram last night from Gen. Rafael Castro, one of the Mexican bandit's aids, denying that Gen. Villa had gone to Japan, as had been reported in despatches from El Paso. The message was sent from Las Cruces, N. M., and is as follows:

"I have been informed of the report in New York that Gen. Villa has gone to Japan. This is a Carranista lie, circulated to relieve the fear his soldiers have for Gen. Villa. I saw Gen. Villa only three days ago. He asked me to make public the statement that he is friendly to the American Government, and that he does not wish trouble with your country."

PUPIN INVENTION IS GIVEN TO U. S.

Secret of Wireless Discovery
in Hands of Army and Navy
Departments.

SCIENTISTS CHEER "MIKE"

Banquet Is Given in Honor of
Distinguished Professor
of Columbia.

The army and navy of the United States will have the exclusive right to use the latest invention of Prof. Michael I. Pupin, which eliminates static interference with wireless transmission. Prof. Pupin told a reporter for The Sun last night that the details of his new invention would be kept secret until the War Department or the Navy Department sees fit to announce them.

Prof. Pupin said he had spent several years working out the invention which now, for the first time, makes it possible to send messages at any time, no matter what weather conditions prevail. The way, he said, has experienced great difficulty in sending messages in the Gulf of Mexico and in Cuban waters.

Success Is Assured.

"I can now say that the success of the invention is guaranteed," said Prof. Pupin, who is a native of Serbia, and a professor at Columbia University. "For the present, no details of the invention will be given out. When the details are made public the news will come from the army or the navy. I am going to give them the use of the invention."

Wireless could never be relied upon heretofore on account of the static. On that account its commercial value was limited. The discovery I have made entirely overcomes the static.

If he had grown up in so beautiful a place as Princeton University, Prof. Pupin said in his speech, he might have invented the beautiful phrase "watchful waiting." Such an invention would never be possible for a Columbia man, he said, for at Columbia one's ears are too full of such ugly phrases as "Stop lively" and "Watch your step."

Prof. Pupin, who is a naturalized American citizen, is by birth a Serb. He came to this country a poor boy and worked as a laborer. Now he is privileged to write after his name, A. B. Ph. D. Sc. D. LL. D. The banquet last night was "in recognition of Columbia's contributions to science and engineering, and to honor Prof. Pupin, who completes his twenty-fifth year of service to the university." Mayor Mitchell was toastmaster.

Mayor Says "Serious Crisis."

The Mayor said that this country was passing through the "most serious crisis it has passed, at least since the civil war." There is one thing, he said, that Columbia must do now, and that is to build up the integrated national soul of the United States.

There is no man here but who is for peace," said Mayor Mitchell. "We are willing to sacrifice a great deal to avoid the horrors of war, but there are times when peace meetings are inappropriate. There are times when the gatherings of young men called to protest against the policy of their Government ought to be frowned upon. I hope the Columbia students will show that the Columbia remains devoted now as she has been in the past to the great national ideal that America represents."

The Mayor's words were cheered again and again. The dinner, the dinner of the form of a patriotic demonstration. C. P. Sawyer, chairman of the dinner committee, distributed silk American flags, which were waved many times. President Nicholas Murray Butler also spoke of the part that Columbia ought to play in the event that the present crisis brings on.

"Not a man of us will flinch if our Government says we are needed to maintain American rights and American liberty," President Butler said. "Other new plans are unprepared, but Columbia is ready. We have taken an inventory of our resources and have organized our staff and we know in just what direction we are to go. We are ready for the State, and city, and those Governments come it too."

Gano Dunn, a consulting engineer, told of the many inventions of Prof. Pupin, who was cheered under the name of "Mike," by which he is best known to the alumni. Some others who attended the dinner were: Dr. Straight, Union N. Bethel, Paul D. Cravath, Edward Thompson, Prof. C. F. Chandler and J. J. Carty.

HOUSE MAY ACCEPT
SENATE POSTAL BILL

Effort to Kill It in Conference
at Barlow's Behest Prob-
ably Futile.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A motion to accept Senate amendments to the post office appropriation bill without a conference will be strongly urged in the House when an attempt is made to send the measure to conference, probably to-morrow.

The bill carries about the same amounts as when it passed the House, but it has several additional amendments, including provisions making it illegal to ship liquor into dry States or to send advertisements for liquor into prohibited territory.

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SCHOONER RAMMED IN BAY BY CUNARD

Valeria, Munitions Laden,
Runs Prow Through Four
Master Off Stapleton.

The Yankee four masted schooner Dunstun G. Cressy, from Jamaica with a cargo of dyewood, decided to dispense with the luxury of a tugboat and came through the Narrows late yesterday under sail in the fashion of the clippers of long ago, to anchor off Stapleton.

The Cunard steamship Valeria, deeply laden with 10,000 tons of war material, bound for Liverpool, was in a hurry to get out of the port before the closing of the sunset gates, and her pilot hurried her. The Cressy, swinging to anchor, presented her starboard side to the Valeria, which rushed right along.

Capt. Gould and the crew of the four masted schooner saved the steel prow of the Cunard ship from the wreck. The Valeria, however, was damaged and her pilot hurried her. The Cressy, swinging to anchor, presented her starboard side to the Valeria, which rushed right along.

The Health Officer's tugboat Staten Islander, from which a representative of quarantine had boarded the schooner and cleared her, hurried her. The Cressy, swinging to anchor, presented her starboard side to the Valeria, which rushed right along.

A swift examination of the hull of the Valeria showed that she was undamaged except for a few dents and scratches, and she proceeded to sea, making the Narrows handsomely before sunset.

The Cressy was finally towed into shore water off South Brooklyn, spilling more cargo on the way and adding to the wreckage already on the beach. She was towed by the tugboat, and her pilot hurried her. The Cressy, swinging to anchor, presented her starboard side to the Valeria, which rushed right along.

PATERNO CAR KILLS CHILD.

Driver Held blameless for Death
Near Palm Beach.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19.—Joseph Paterno and A. H. Gleason, New York real estate operators, were motoring on the Gulf Stream Boulevard near Boynton late yesterday when their car ran over and almost instantly killed Mary Miller, 7, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Miller of Conover, Ind. The child ran from behind another car.

John Burke, a chauffeur from New York, was driving the Paterno-Gleason car, and the chauffeur was held blameless, no charge being made.

100,000 SPIES IN U. S.
OVERMAN ASSERTS

Judiciary Committee's Chair-
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WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—That there are 100,000 spies now in the United States was the assertion made in the Senate today by Chairman Overman of the Judiciary Committee in urging the importance of passing the espionage and other neutrality bills that have been under consideration in that body for several days and are being opposed by Senator Cummins and others. The bill in question is the espionage bill, which is expected to pass to-morrow. A vote taken tonight showed that a large majority of the twenty-five Senators present favored it, but no quorum could be secured.

The main purpose of the espionage bill and its companion measures is to protect the United States against operations of spies and other malefactors in the event that the United States becomes involved in the war. The objection made by Senator Cummins and others is that the bills are too drastic. Senator Cummins has said that the bills are "a violation of the Constitution."

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Senator Overman's statement that the extraordinary situation existing in the United States warranted the passage of such drastic measures was followed by the serving of notice on the Senators that he would hold the Senate in continuous session until the measures were passed. Mr. Overman has been in touch with the Department of Justice while the bills were being framed and it was assumed by his colleagues that his enumeration of the spy census in the United States was from an official source.

Fall for Strict Laws.

Senator Fall, Republican, New Mexico, argued for stringent laws, and declared that the Government of the United States was on trial for efficiency to perpetrate itself.

"I say to you that you yourselves, this legislative body," said the Senator, "are incompetent and inefficient. You are proving to the people of the United States every day your inefficiency to take care of the affairs of the Government. You are doing it either by acts of omission or commission every day. It is a question whether we can preserve our form of government and protect ourselves in a time of emergency."

"I say that while I have no reason personally to entertain any feeling of friendship of any kind or character for the man who is now in the White House, while I may have been as severe in my criticism of him, of his acts, or rather his failure to act, as has any Senator or any man in the United States, I believe it is absolutely essential to the salvation of this Government now that some man who will act with the power to act in times of emergency."

"I believe it is necessary that we should have laws which will enable us to control spies from countries who have access now to the intimate secrets of this Government for its national defense. I believe Congress should vest in the executive department at this time absolute arbitrary powers, and I believe that without this the Government itself and the perpetuity of our democratic institutions are at stake."

Willing to Support Wilson.

"For that reason I am willing to yield something of my previous convictions with reference to one man power. I am willing to support the man whom I have criticized just as far as he will allow me to support him, not I may say, as the leader of a party who comes to the White House and seeks advice only from members of his own party—not that I support him as the one in whom I believe that the people of the world as the representative of this great Government of ours. To him I am willing to yield authority and I am willing to vest him with the power necessary to carry it out."

The Senator from Maryland (Mr. Lee) has said that we are in crisis. We are. But to my mind the crisis now confronting the people of the United States is much more serious as it affects them nationally, affects their own form of government and the perpetuity of their institutions more than the result of the present negotiations of the failure to negotiate with other countries of the world.

"In other words I think the people of the United States are on trial; that it is a question now whether this democracy is capable of continuing and perpetuating itself. Other democracies of the world, more democratic in their form of government in many respects than this, found they were inefficient; that they were not prepared even to preserve their national lives or existence."

Precedents Abroad.

"The Socialist, Briand, in France has been vested with more authority than Napoleon Bonaparte ever had when he was the conqueror of the world—vested with absolute dictatorship and authority by a democracy purer than ours, more nearly a democratic Government than ours because they found that the democracy itself could not compete with autocracy headed by the Kaiser and with the efficiency worked out by the most autocratic Government in the world."

Senator Overman then said with great deliberation that he was enough power in the United States to pass legislation against them. "I am informed," said the Senator, "that there are 100,000 of them on United States soil."

here, or Capt. Karl Boy-Ed Germany's dismissed Naval Attaché, held sway. He had already figured in the newspapers, however, in connection with the arrest of Richard P. Steigler, an American citizen, who confessed that he had been employed by Capt. Boy-Ed in the winter of 1914-15 to go to England as a spy.

After Steigler had been arrested and had divulged letters and had confessed, his carrier was arrested. He carried only a few weeks before, was arrested at 1 o'clock on the morning of March 1, 1915, in the Hotel Grenoble charged with espionage. The charge was first against him by Sander and another German newspaper man. After she had been released in the Magistrate's Court she said Sander and the other reporter had taken her to an apartment in the hotel and tried to get her to sign a statement to the effect that her husband's story was false. She refused to do so, and the charge of assault was made against her. She charged at the time that Sander told her he had come from Boy-Ed.

The complaint on which the two men were arrested yesterday was prepared by John C. Knox, assistant United States Attorney in charge of the Criminal Bureau, and was sworn to by William M. Coffey before Judge Learned Hand late in the afternoon. It charges that Bacon, Sander and Wunnenberg conspired in Manhattan to violate section 13 of the United States Penal Code in that they prepared means for a military enterprise to be carried on from within the jurisdiction of the United States against the dominion of a foreign State, with whom the United States is at peace, namely, Great Britain and Ireland.

The complaint charges that the defendants conspired to send spies to Great Britain to obtain information and to utilize this information for the enemies of King George V.

In pursuance of that conspiracy, the complaint says, Bacon went to England from this city. This is the substance of the formal charge, but it is said that Bacon moved about in England, and that he and other men working with him sent letters to this city, using the new invisible ink. It is also said that the men went occasionally to Holland. It is assumed that they met representatives of Germany and conveyed information to them.

The spies, traveling about in England, escaped suspicion of the authorities for some time. Finally, through little things only, distrust was aroused in one or two men and the arrest of Bacon followed. Meantime the suspicions of the secret

service and the Department of Justice about Sander had been stirred and the men were trailed.

Capt. Coffey yesterday detailed Joseph A. Baker, his assistant superintendent, to read the complaint. Charles A. Oberweiser, who has represented German activities, was called from the trial of a case in the Bronx. He conferred with other attorneys who were rounding up with both prisoners in Coffey's office and explained that bail for them would be forthcoming to-day.

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Get the signal! Sale!
12,484 handkerchiefs.
All pure linen.
All initialed.
Owing to the leaps which lines have taken, the manufacturer finds it impracticable to continue his lines as they are, embroidery and quality considered.

2,767 are 25c quality
7,200 " 35c "
2,517 " 50c "
20c to-day.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Fifth Ave. at 43rd St.
Broadway at Warren

Kennedy
12 Corlantiels
THE BIG SHOE STORE
Leather goods more, but we cut profits and keep up quality.

Mahogany Cordovans
\$5.50 \$8.00 \$9.00

Sold elsewhere at
\$7.00 to
\$10.00

Clean-up of Small Lots
\$3.85—Not All Sizes
Our prices were \$3.98 and \$4.98

Grain Storm Shoes, \$5.00
Rubber Insoles Throughout. Worth \$7.50

Ask Your Lawyer

"In case of vacancy in the executorship of this will or in the trusteeship of any trust thereby created . . . I appoint Bankers Trust Company of the City of New York, to fill such vacancy."

A highly esteemed lawyer of New York writes us that he uses the form of clause quoted above, and that unless otherwise instructed, he names a trust company as executor of every will which he prepares, if only to fill a vacancy. He adds:

"One of the objects is to avoid the giving of a bond with sureties for double the amount of the estate." What does your lawyer say in regard to the advisability of appointing a trust company as executor and trustee?

Call or write for booklet, "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills."

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street Telephone 8900 Rector
Resources over \$250,000,000

Hervey Gets Five Year Term.

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